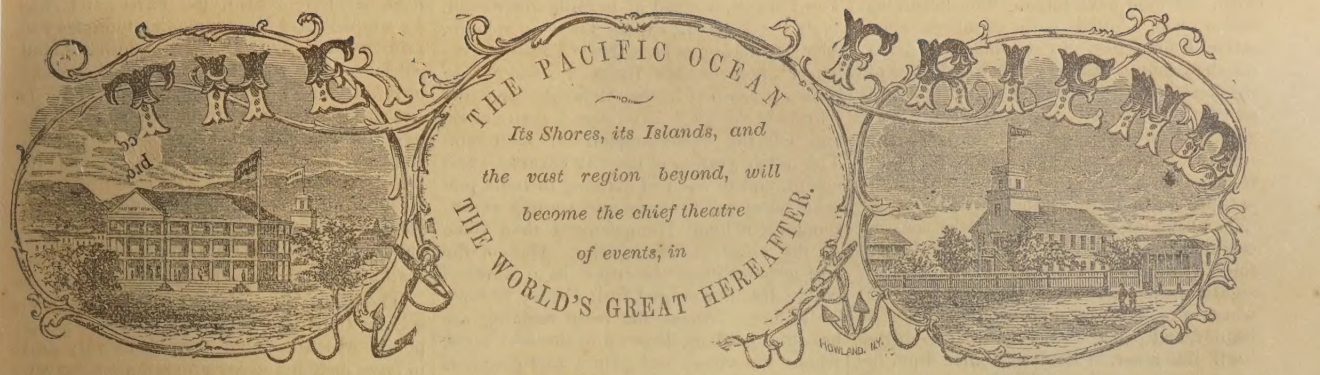

New Series, No. 10, Vol. 30. HONOLULU, OCTOBER 3, 1881. Old Series, Vol. 38.

THE FRIEND.

OCTOBER 3, 1881.

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DEBT ON CHINESE CHURCH.—As will be remembered about the first of the year, it was contemplated holding a fair, and raising money by donations; but the visitation of the small-pox effectually put a stop to all these efforts. The present debt is reported as $3,164 99. The amount of subscriptions have been as follows:

From the Chinese	$4,726 30
From foreigners, about	4,000 00
Besides about $400 has been contributed for the fair.	
Debt	3,164 99
Total for land, building, &c.	$11,891 29

Individual donations were reported in the Supplemement to the FRIEND for January, 1881.

REV. MR. AND MRS. CRUZAN.—It is peculiarly pleasant to welcome as fellow-laborers these strangers, coming from a field of usefulness in Portland, Oregon, They have had experience in seasons of religious awakening and have entered the field in Honolulu in the most satisfactory manner. It has been our privilege to hear the Gospel faithfully preached by Mr. Cruzan and in the enquiry room his labors are admirably suited to the occasion, while Mrs. Cruzan's voice in the choir has been equally effective in the "ministry of song."

CHINESE FAIR.—It is proposed on the 13th of this month, in the evening, to hold a Fair in aid of the Chinese Church, at the vestry of the Fort Street Church. In due season proper notices will be given in the weekly papers.

A Great Nation in Mourning.

President Garfield is Dead.

The California steamer arriving Sabbath morning, October 2d, with flags half-mast, indicated the sad news which was to be announced on opening our papers. He died at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19th, at 30 minutes past 10 P. M. Every possible demonstration of a nation's grief and sorrow has been manifested by 50,000,000 of people, who mourn for their noble, honored, beloved and dead President. Not only America mourns but the whole civilized world manifests its profound sympathy in this season of a nation's sorrow. All Christian Rulers will echo Queen Victoria's telegram of Sept 20th from Balmoral to Mrs. Garfield: "Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel for you. May God support and comfort you, as He alone can."

Queen Victoria ordered the Court in mourning for ten days.

"Till the future dares
Forget the past, his *fate* and *fame* shall be
An echo and a light unto Eternity."

MEMORABLE SABBATH IN HONOLULU.—The first Sabbath in this month will long be remembered by many in this city. The following additions were made to the Protestant Churches:—45 joined Fort Street Church; 26 the Bethel Union Church; and 17 the Chinese. The additions to the Chinese Church were mostly by letters from the German and American Mission Churches in Hongkong and Canton.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE SYSTEM.—There is a reasonable prospect of our being favored with the New Postage System about January 1st, 1882.

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD—No. 57

EASTWARD AND HOMEWARD, NO. 6.

NOTES OF TRAVEL IN INDIA NO. 1.

"The gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her Kings Barbaric pearl and gold."

It was a question with me of not seeing India at all, or of seeing it at the most trying and unpleasant time of the year, namely, the "Hot Season," when no one thinks of coming to India for pleasure; and when those who are condemned to remain here speak of existence as a burden. But to lose perhaps the only opportunity I might have in life of seeing an Empire—one of the most interesting and remarkable in the world—was something which I could not well bring myself to do. Hence, I determined to try to see as much of the country and its varied peoples as my time and the season would permit And I shall never cease to be grateful that I have been enabled to do so. I found the prophecied difficulties largely exaggerated. My mornings and evenings in India have been rich harvest-times to me—when a thousand curious, and suggestive and instructive sights have proved to me that he who visits India visits a land unrivalled in picturesque elements, and offering in point of historic interest, of artistic attainments, of natural peculiarities and religious creeds, the widest opportunities for thought and study. In the letters which I send you, however, I can scarcely do more than trace in the most rapid manner the outline of my tour, which is far from a satisfactory thing for me to do when I consider the importance of the subject.

BOMBAY.

The approach to Bombay from the seaward side is very fine, and worthy of one of the principle cities of the great Indian Empire. Many miles away we caught a glimpse of a dim, misty something in our eastern horizen, which, as we came nearer, formed into cloudy amethyst-tinted heights, floating like vapours on a pale green sea, and then, as if by magic, became a firm and certain line of coast, with mountains in the back ground—and we knew we had reached India! A superb bay now opened before us—one of the finest harbours in the world, large enough to hold all the navies of the

earth, and then have room. The light-hued waters were dotted with countless small native boats, with great spreading sails, which, catching the wind, dipped towards the waves, and then darted away like birds on the wing. All along the shore were graceful lines of tufted palm and cocoanut trees, reminding us that we were in the tropics. In a short time we were amid the grouped masts of the shipping and the long lines of the large ocean and lesser coasting steamers. I wonder more is not said about the situation of Bombay. There are few sights in the world more beautiful than that which this city presents—lying partly on islands, and partly on the main land—lifting itself, like a sort of Eastern Venice, from the waves, and more beautiful than its rival in the added charms of mountains and tropical vegetations. All this one might, perhaps, expect to find; but I fancy that, unless one has been beforehand prepared for it, that the superb line of magnificent modern public buildings which loom up above the green-fringed shore will be for a time a great and delightful surprise. In the first moments, after landing, I found no little difficulty in realizing on what favored shore I had been cast. Just before me was a strikingly-beautiful structure, richly and ornately ornamented, and constructed in the most palatial manner. And I found my surprise in no way diminished on being told that this was the "Sailors' Home." A visit later on proved to me that here certainly a palace is opened to seamen. Royal guests of the city would be given a far less splendid abode. I rejoiced with all my heart that here at least, after long and stormy voyagings, the "toilers of the deep" could find a home so beautiful and comfortable. If surroundings have an influence on the man, then every sailor who changes his close and ill-kept ship quarters for these spacious and airy rooms, these broad verandahs, and blooming, fragrant tropical gardens, must find in them an incentive and inspiration to a pure and right living. Further from the port lie other great buildings—public Government offices, the Post Office, the University, with its elaborately ornamented "Hall" and splendid lofty tower; the Courts and other edifices. I know of no European city, unless it be Vienna, where one sees a finer group of modern structures. Certainly the British rule has been here represented in an imperial way. Bombay is an immense city, with six or seven hundred thousand inhabitants. Its growth as an important commercial centre has been comparatively recent, and very rapid, and largely owing to the opening of the Suez Canal. Among the most interesting of the inhabitants in this most cosmopolitan city are the Parsees—the descendants of ancient Persian Fire-worshippers—who long ago took up up their abode in this part of India. They are a most enterprising and progressive people, and many of them are among the foremost and wealthiest merchants of the city. They are paying much attention to education, and the position of their women is much superior to that of most Eastern females. The men have fine, intelligent, expressive faces and most agreeable manners. They still adhere to their old religion, and have their temples in the city, where the fire is kept ever burning. The Parsees, instead of burning their dead, as do the Hindoos, expose them on a high, lofty structure called the "Tower of Silence," just outside the city, where the bodies remain till the elements and the "fowls of the air" have done their work, and left the bare skeleton for interment. The native portion of the city covers a great extent, and to one just arriving in India presents many peculiar and picturesque sights, though it is more Europeanized than some of the cities of the interior. One of the real ornaments of the city is its "Market," where the flower and fruit display is especially fine. About the main building are beautiful gardens, kept up in the best style, where the vines, and palms, and gorgeous blossoms of the tropics combine to form a most brilliant and fascinating picture. Bombay is famous for its mangoes, which are here to be found of an unrivalled size and flavor. The great variety is almost bewildering; and an artist would delight in the great golden heaps over which the turbanned sellers preside in such a picturesque way. We would do well at the islands, where the mangoe flourishes so finely, to introduce some of these choice varieties, which I think are native to Bombay. The European aristocracy of the city lives, for a portion of the year at least, on a long tongue of land running far out into the sea, on whose farthest extremity is situated the "Government House," the residence of the Governor of the Bombay Presidency. The long avenue of cool, luxuriously-comfortable bungalows, half-buried away under a glorious bower of tropical leafage and bloom, presents a most charming appearance. From the heights of Malabar Hill, as this portion of the city is called, the views over the great city are wonderfully fine, especially towards sunset. You look over a great, green expanse of palms. The monumental pile of public buildings to which I have alluded above, grace the opposite shore, from which sweeps towards us the crescent-curve of the bay, where the peaceful waters of the Indian Ocean give now no hint of all the possibilities of storm which they hold in their green depths. Back of this is the great city, with its lofty houses and quaint and varied architecture.

But the excursion *par excellence* to be made, during a visit to Bombay, is to the "Caves of Elephanta," lying on one of the Islands in the bay. These are in reality ancient Brahminical temples, cut out of the solid rock of the mountain side, and are of very great antiquity, and are still in a tolerably fair state of preservation. They consist of spacious halls, with supporting columns, elaborately carved and ornamented. The capitals are formed of huge elephants' heads, cut out of the rock. On all the walls are images of various gods, some of them grotesque in the extreme, and other fashioned with very considerable artistic skill. The view out on the blue bay, and towards the Islands covered with palms, is extremely fine. A continual twilight like gloom reigns in these temples, which is singularly in contrast with the bright glory of the sun-lit world, without their walls.

There are in Bombay many important schools and colleges, and in many ways one can see that European civilization is making itself felt here. Still, the Parsee and Hindu temples, and Mohammedian mosques rise side by side with Christian churches, and old faiths and traditions and superstitions have a mighty power here, though there is reason to believe that these are being slowly undermined. Short as was my stay in Bombay, I left the city with regret. Its broad avenues, bordered with beautiful trees, its fine buildings and monuments, and busy, bustling life, with its varied and picturesque coloring, I shall not soon forget.

AN OLD INDIAN STATE AND ITS CAPITAL.

The short time which I could allow myself for India, did not permit me to see many points which I should have been very glad to have included in my programme of travel. But, fortunately, by taking the overland route to Calcutta, with some excursions from the main line one is enabled to see the most important and interesting cities of the Empire. Availing myself for the first part of my journey of a recently opened railway, I had a most excellent opportunity of seeing a part of India which has until recently been closed to the general traveling public. The progress which railroads have made in India is something truly astonishing. The whole country is covered with a net-work of iron-roads, which enable the traveller to visit nearly all parts of India with the greatest ease. I know of no country where the conveniences of railway travel are greater than here, unless it be the United States. You can cross all the way from Bombay to Calcutta or Madras by rail. The interior states are being all connected by railroads, and you can go almost to the frontiers of Afghanistan and Cashmere, and to the base of the lofty Himalayas in luxuriously comfortable railway carriages. Leaving Bombay, our road led first through the fertile and populous territory of Guzerat, lying along the ocean. We crossed the stately Nerbudda, one of the sacred rivers of the Hindu, in the early morning. From the lofty height of the magnificent bridge, spanning this noble river, we caught fine glimpses of its waters. The hush of the night, the beauty of the summer sky in which a waning moon shone with calm and peaceful radiance, and the grand, onward sweeping tide of the great river, combined to produce an effect as impressive as it was pleasing. At Ahmedabad, I broke the journey for a day, and found much to interest me in the native life of the streets and bazaars, and in the fine old ruins of graceful mosques, which were built originally by the Mohammedan Kings of Guzerat. Bordering upon Guzerat are the native states of Rajputana, and the few days which I spent in passing through them, and especially in one of them, Jeypore, were most interesting. Of these states Sir Richard Temple, in his recent work, "India in 1880," speaks as follows: "A large congeries of states is formed under the name of Rajputana or Rajasthan, of which the principal are, Udeypur, Jyepur, and Jodhpur. These Rajput chiefs have, next to the Brahmins, the purest blood in India. In antiquity of descent they rank peerless among the native sovereigns; the pink and flower of Indian heraldry is acknowledged to be with them. During the earlier Mohammedan invasions they won imperishable fame by deeds like those of the defenders of

Saragossa, of Antwerp, or of Londonderry; and in their hill forts were heaped up hecatombs of men slain for the fatherland. With the advance of the Mogul empire, their autonomy was established. They sheltered Akbar the Great, in his infancy; some of them gave sultanas to the imperial seraglios, and by marriage, mingled their blood with that of succeeding Moslem Emperors. The immunities secured by them were continuously enjoyed during the wars and treaties which terminated in the establishment of British supremacy. During the war of the mutineers they were steadfast in their allegiance to a supremacy in their eyes so beneficent. They retain to this day, more than any other native state, the original image of Hindu polity, untouched by the defacing fingers of modern change. Their administration, partly patriarchal, partly baronial, has a rough and rude efficiency." It will be seen from this that any one wishing to gain something of an idea of old Indian rule, now so fast passing away, should not fail to include Rajputana in his line of travel. The evening before reaching Jeypore, we experienced one of those great "dust storms" for which the interior of India is renowned, and which are very striking to a stranger. The day had been intensely hot, and towards evening no less so. So that we hailed with delight the clouds which were gathering on the horizon, and which seemed to promise rain. Quick as thought they came towards us, looming in vast gloomy columns, which advanced like a mighty titanic army over the plain. I have never seen anything more wild and vivid. All the light and brightness of the sunset sky was torn away, and in its place a darkness settled down upon us, as if a pall had been thrown over the world. And then with a "mighty rushing wind," the storm was upon us - but instead of rain, we were enveloped in great suffocating clouds of dust, gathered from all the plains and the dreary desert-lands lying to the West. The wind howled and whistled madly about us. The train was forced to slacken speed, and we struggled with this wild, strange tempest for a long time. Then came vivid flashes of quivering lightning, rending the gloom, and afterwards fine cool drops of rain, and the storm passed away.

It is quite well worth going around this world of ours, to find how many kind and good hearts there are in it There is a great deal in every country and under every sky to sadden the traveller's heart, and to cause him to wonder that so long some wrongs go unrighted, and that evil seems often to reign in the place of good, and that a thousand things are as they are and not as they ought to be. But he must be an incorrigible misanthrope and a pessimist of the deepest dye if he does not discover an infinite deal to comfort and encourage him, and to make him love the world he is in. And best of all, he must come to think better and better of the race to which he belongs, because of the fine representatives he finds scattered along his way; because of the amount of unexpected, undeserved kindliness he has shown to him, because of the greetings which strangers give him in passing, and because of their friendly, hearty handgrasps, which tell him that after all, the human heart beats in the same warm, loving, brotherly way, in the East as in the West, in the North as in the South. At least I found no exception to this in the midst of the Rajputana states, where I had as little reason to look forward to a cordial welcome as in any part of all this wide world. But there the friends were, and for the time I spent in the old capital of Jeypore, I was treated more like a brother than a stranger, in a way that will always make the name of this old Indian city musical for me with pleasant meaning. You must come to India to know the charms of an Indian Bungalow. They are not to be given in words. Try, however to imagine, if you can, an outer world scorched by long weary months of fieriest glare; a sky where a great round sun burns in a white furious passion of heat; winds which sweep up from the desert, day after day, cutting as the sharp edge of a knife. Then place over against this another picture. A great, cool shelter from that pitiless world outside, filled with soft, welcoming shades, great "punkahs" or fans ever in motion, the murmur and musical "drip" of falling water, thrown on the woven screens which stand between you and the hot winds, as a kindly and sure wall of defence, and which make of this evil a good, turning this fierce burning plague into a cooling breeze; troops of white turbanned servants, moving with noiseless step; the perfume of tropical flowers, the luxuries and comforts of a home. All this I have found more than once in Indian Bungalows, and in full measure here in Jeypore.

This is the chief city of the State of the same name. It is laid out in the most remarkably regular manner. The streets are of immense width, and intersect each other at right angles. The main street is some two miles in length. Within the walled city proper the natives alone live. The few Europeans here have their homes out-side of the city gates. The great palace and gardens of the Maharajah, or reigning prince, occupy the central portion of the city. The long lines of the houses, present a fine appearance, on the principal streets which are filled with a motley and varied stream of life. Brahminical priests, gentlemen with their carriages, or gayly caparisoned horses; country-people in their primitive-looking carts; Hindu devotees or Fakirs; buyers and sellers, gesticulating and talking; and men and women and children clad in rainbow colors and white and adorned with all manner of ornaments; and then, as if to add a still more fantastic character to the scene, from time to time, one may see awkward buffaloes, with their burdens, solemn camels and ponderous elephants. The present Prince is a young man and has been in power but a few months. His predecessor was a most intelligent man, with an inquisitive mind, desirous of acquiring the most varied forms of knowledge. He did much to improve the condition of his people. Here in Jeypore are two colleges, one for English, and the other Sanscrit; there are also a "School of Arts," the beginning of a Museum, a theater, etc. But the great mass of the people and their rulers are heathen, and on all sides may be seen temples, with the revolting representation of their Indian gods. Idolatry as seen here in India, is indescribably disgusting. The public gardens are said to be the finest in India. They were laid out at a very great expense, and are marvels of beauty. I am finding constantly old friends in the flowers and shrubs and trees of India, from which country they have probably been introduced into our Islands. But here many of them flourish with a luxuriance which they scarcely show in their adopted home. The green open spaces of the gardens, seen at evening, covered with crowds of brightly dressed people, presents a very beautiful appearance. I visited the palaces and gardens of the Maharajah, where one sees many costly and beautiful things, but very much, also, that is scarcely in keeping with refined taste. Behind the gardens is an immense tank where a large number of crocodiles are kept, and they seem to find life very enjoyable basking in the sunshine. In another part of the city are cages of splendid tigers and leopards, caught in the vicinity. The jungle is said to be infested with them. One tiger, a "man-eater," had been captured in a huge cage, the day before our visit. He seemed to realize that he was conquered, and glared at us in a sullen way. In connection with the Palace of the King, are the Zenana, or appartments of the Queens and ladies, which, of course, are not shown. These unhappy individuals have the rather doubtful pleasure of peeping out at the world through finely-latticed windows.

The first day of my visit to Jeypore happened to be on the birthday of the Queen of England. Now, though this is a native state, with its own ruler, England has her Political Agent here, as resident, who is a man of very great importauce, and seems, after all, to be virtually the ruler. The glove may be of velvet, but certainly the grasp of the hand is that of an iron one. My kind friends told me that I had arrived at just the best time of all the year, and that I must be sure to go with them in the afternoon, to the garden party at the "Residency," which promised to be a very brilliant affair. And so indeed it was I might have been a very long time in India and not seen so much of India as in that one afternoon. It was the last public and official appearance of the Political Agent, as he was to leave the next week for England retiring from a position which he had efficiently filled for many years. The Residency is a splendid palatial building in oriental style, surrounded by beautiful gardens, filled with the rarest trees and most fragrant flowers. Late in the afternoon the guests began to gather. There were but few Europeans present, but the crowd of native princes and "lesser lights" was very large. A more picturesque sight could scarcely be imagined. Booths and tents were raised in various parts of the garden, and a great variety of entertainments were offered. There were Nautch, or dancing girls, gorgeously dressed in colored draperies, heavy with gold and silver embroideries, and most fantastically ornamented with jewels. Jugglers showed their tricks to delighted audences. Native bands of musicians and singers filled the air with their most unmusical strains, but which seemed to afford pleasure to the people, and they evidently preferred this music

to that furnished by a fine military band which performed from time to time. The Maharajah was detained by illness from being present, but all his ministers were there, and the princes and Barons from far and near. Some of them were fine looking men, and presented a splendid appearance in their cool, white robes, and brilliant turbans. The Rajpoots are of a splendid stock, and still retain much of the proud bearing of former days. I never wearied of the kaleidiscopic brightness of the scene, and night came all too soon, to put an end to it. It was a glimpse of old India!

I have realized one of the dreams of my boyhood. I have ridden an elephant in India, and this too a royal one. For my kind host, who accompanied me, had procured this from the Maharaja's stables. Of course, this was all very fine, but once is enough; just as climbing the great Pyramid is quite enough for a life time. To be on a mountain in which dwelt a perpetual earthquake, would, I think, be somewhat similar to being on an elephant's back. Every joint and bone of me seemed twisted and wrenched out of place, and at the end of my journey I welcomed the ladder which placed me once more on terra firma with a sigh of relief. It was a charming excursion, nevertheless, which we took in the early morning out to Amber, where the old Kings of Jeypore used to live, and where splendid palaces are still standing. These rise on the height in a commanding way, above the waters of a little lake, and are large enough for all Indian royalty, I should think. Bishop Heber says of them that he "never witnessed a scene so striking, picturesque and beautiful" as that which they present.

But other parts of India are waiting for us, and we must pass on to other scenes, with hearts full of pleasant memories of the days spent in Jeypore!

"THE ROME OF ASIA,"

As someone has felicitously styled it, is the city of Delhi, one of the most interesting places to visit in all India. The present city was founded in the Seventeenth century, by the Mohammedan Emperor, Shah Jehan. There are extensive ruins, however, in the neighborhood, dating from earlier periods, both Hindu and Mohammedan. The reigns of the Moghul Emperors of India, were marked by the erection of some of the finest edifices, mosques, tombs and palaces which the world has ever seen. The magnificence of these structures, now in only rare instances, unfortunately, preserved entire, fairly baffles description. For beauty of finish and exquisite delicacy of ornament, and richness of material, there is nothing finer in all the world. In Delhi are to be seen some most interesting reminders of these splendor loving monarchs. Since the mutiny, in 1857, great changes have been made here, and some magnificent buildings have been destroyed. One of the principal objects of interest is the superb white marble "Hall of Audience," where formerly stood the famous "Peacock Throne," as it was called, covered with the rarest and most costly jewels, and valued at many millions. Near the main hall are still shown the private apartments of the Emperor, magnificent with the finest carvings and traceries in marble, and most exquisite inlaid work. Here, too, is a very beautiful mosque of pure white marble. Within, in the palace-enclosure are still standing other fine buildings, most graceful structures of mingled Saracenic and Indian architecture. Further on towards the city, is a wonderful mosque, with superb minaret, and with a grand and spacious open court, where the "faithful" still perform their ablutions, and kneel in prayer. It is constructed of red sand-stone, and ornamented with black and white marbles, and is approached on three sides by lofty flights of steps. In 1857, the Seypoy mutineers got possession of the city, and Delhi became one of the principal scenes of action at that sad time. At length the city was taken by the English, under the "fearless John Nicholson," after a most memorable siege. Everything now seems peaceful enough here. The city is ornamented with beautiful gardens, and is surrounded by fine groves of trees. Through its centre runs a fine avenue—the Chadney Chook, planted with trees. Here may be found Indian wares of all kinds in the shops, with shawls, etc., from Cashmere. From Delhi a railroad runs northward through the Punjub to Lahore. Even more interesting than the present city itself are the magnificent ruins to be visited at old Delhi, about eleven miles distant, Here is especially interesting, a splendid tower, called the Kutab, over 238 feet high, built of red sandstone and marble, and ornamented with the most varied and wonderful carvings and arabesques. An immense space is covered with gems of architectural art in this neighborhood, and at various points for miles along the road may be seen mosques and tombs of the greatest artistic beauty. One is constantly reminded of the magnificence of other days at every step. It would be most interesting to linger here, but at present time forbids. I must leave also for another letter an account of that "wonder of the East," the exquisite and perfect "Taj," at Agra; the city of Cawnpore, with its memories of the Mutiny; Benares, the sacred city of the Hindus, on the Ganges, and other interesting points which lay along my route to Calcutta.

F. W. DAMON.

Great Eastern Hotel,
CALCUTTA, June 10, 1881.

☞ We notice with much pleasure that services at the Chinese Church are arranged so much in harmony with those of other Protestant Churches in Honolulu. From a personal knowledge we can bear our testimony to the uniform regularity and propriety with which all the services are conducted. Attendance on the Sabbath services. Oct. 2d. were as follows: Morning Service 175; Evening Service 90; Morning Sunday School 60, with Chinese teachers; Afternoon Sunday School 78, with foreign teachers.

These facts and figures indicate that Chinese Christian worship and Christian work, are not affairs of experiment, but earnest and beautiful reality. We trust our foreign families in Honolulu will endeavor to encourage Chinese in their employ to attend regularly these services. The religious awakening in Honolulu has undoubtedly had its beneficial indirect influence upon the Christian Chinese.

It is eminently fitting and proper that Anglo-Saxon-professing Christians should faithfully perform their duty to their domestics coming from a heathen land. There never was a more opportune season to work for a heathen people than that now enjoyed by Christians in Honolulu.

"We learn that Mr. Frank W. Damon, who has recently returned from his studies and travels in Europe and the East, has been invited by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association to superintend the Chinese mission work on these islands, and that in order to fulfill the duties of the office, he has already commenced to devote himself to the study of the Chinese language."

We clip this paragraph from the *Saturday Press*, of Sept. 24.

"Our European correspondent" has for nearly five years, filled a large space in our monthly sheet with notes and observations upon all the countries of Europe, except Russia, Spain and Portugal. In his rambles he has visited all those nations of the "Old World," and on his homeward way, *via* Egypt, India, China and Japan, has extended his "rambles" among nations still "older" than those of Europe. From memoranda, gathered on his homeward journey, we trust that a few additional letters will not be deemed out of place, to complete and round out his tour around the world.

Since his arrival the Hawaiian Board of Missions has invited him to superintend Mission-work among the 15,000 Chinese residing in Honolulu and scattered over these Islands. For years friends of the Chinese have been looking for some one to undertake this work and one who would learn their language. There can be no possible doubt respecting the need of laborers in this department. It is as true now as in the days of our Saviour: "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

CHINESE PRAISE SERVICE.—Next Sabbath evening there will be a praise service in the Chinese Church. Singing by the choir and children of the Sabbath School. There will also be singing in English, as some of the Foreign ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to aid in the service. There will also be short addresses in both languages. The Foreign public invited to attend.

CHINESE CHURCH.—Mr. Sit Moon, Acting Pastor, on Fort street, above Beretania. Services in Chinese language every Sunday morning at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. every Sabbath morning and at 2½ P. M. Prayer Meeting at 7½ P. M. every Wednesday evening. Singing School at 6½ P. M. every Friday evening.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 28—P M S S City of Sydney, Dearborn, Australia
29—Br bk City of Bombay, Stowell, — ds f Glasgow
29—Am bktne Discovery, Perriman, 15 days fm S F
30—Am bgtne W G Irwin, Turner, 16 days from S F
30—H B M S Gannett, ———, — ds f Vancouvers Isd
31—Am bk Montano, Pierson, from Departue Bay.
Sept 2—Br bk Birch Grove, Francis, Newcastle, N. S. W.
3—Br bk Birch Grove, Francis, 58 days fm Sydney.
4—R M S Zelandia, Chevalier, 6¾ days from S Fran.
6—Br bk Oberon, Harvey 109 days from Liverpool.
12—Schr Claus Spreckels, Cousins, from Kahului
12—Schr Julia, Goodman, from Eureka
13—Schr Jennie Walker, Knacke, Fanning's Island
13—Am bgtne W. G. Irwin, Turner, in distress
17—Am bk Martha Rideout, Wickberg, —— days from Port Blakely
19—Br bk Glengaber, McGee, 130 days fm Liverpool
20—Haw bk Iolani, Garrells, 122 days from Bremen
26—R. M. S. Australia, Cargill, from Sydney
26—Am sch Sadie F. Caller, Larsen, 15 days from S F
27—Am bk Emerald, Lord, 31 days from Pt Gamble

DEPARTURES.

Aug 29—P M S S City of Sydney, Dearborn, for S F
Sept 4—R M S Zealandia, Chevalier, for Sydney
11—Am bgtne W. G. Irwin, Turner, San Francisco
13—Am bk D. C. Murray, Ravens, for San Francisco
14—Am bktne Discovery, Perriman, San Francisco.
15—Am bk Montano, Pierson, for Puget Sound
15—H B M S Gannet, cruising
18—Am bgtne W. G. Irwin, Turner, San Francisco
19—Haw schr Jennie Walker, Knacke, for Fanning's Island
20—Am schr W. H. Meyer, Howe, for San Francisco
22—Am schr Claus Spreckels, Cousins, San Francisco
24—Brit bk Oberon, Harvey, for Portland, Or.
24—Brit bk Suffolk, Byford, for San Francisco
24—Brit bk Birch Grove, Francis, for Pt Townsend
27—R. M. S. Australia, Cargill, for San Francisco

PASSENGERS.

From Australia per City of Sydney, Aug. 29th.—F, Bonney, G. Watson. 77 in transit.

From San Francisco per W G Irwin, Aug 30—Mrs G Meitank, Miss A L Fillebrown, H G Jarman, W Johnston, Jas Elder, Jos Heering.

For San Francisco per City of Sydney, Aug 29—A W Bush, H Cornwell, Miss Jennie Brickwood, F H Buhl, Mrs C T Rodgers, Mrs Dickson, D J Green, H J Agnew & wife, Mrs H A Stoddard, B F Bolles, J H Paty & wife, O Stillman, W O Smith, H Netter, W R Castle & wife, H Lose, W B Wrenshall, Mrs Coleman, F Reinicke, wife & 2 children, Mrs McKinley, A Unna, W A Kinney, A S Hartwell, Miss Armstrong, Loo Ngawk, J C Pfluger, Frank Simpson, W Lidgate & wife, Dr L S Thompson, Mrs T B McLellan, W Moore, H Fessler, J F Phillips, A Lorentz, W Walsh, J I White, C F Carlson, R Filson, J D Frazer, T Oliver, H T Hongward, E Roders, T Robinson, R W Grannis, C W Joy, and 13 Chinese.

From San Francisco per Discovery, Aug 29th—Mrs Birrett, Col Norris, J B Moore, J Irband.

From San Francisco per D C Murray, Aug 30—J A Moore, Mrs Doyle, Mrs Babylon. E Lucas, H L Toenniss, J F Flynn, W Telfair. E Furgie, J Moran, J Nolan, W Maples, V Sylva.

From San Francisco per W H Meyer, Aug 31—John Goodwin, Thomas Billing, E Welch, James Perry.

For San Francisco per H W Almy, Sept 2—Col Norris, Mrs Williams, S J Battershee.

From San Francisco per Zealandia Sept 5th.—Mr C M Cooke, F W Damon, J McKeague, P C Jones wife and daughter, J A Curzan wife and child, Bishop Hermann, A P Levnor, H J Nolte wife and child. Chas Brannan and wife, H H Wilcox, J M Cook, Miss Lucas, Miss Richardson, Geo Lucas, Mrs A Herbert, J E Proctor, J H Nesbith wife and child, J A Palmer, D Foster, J Campbell wife infant and servant, A Ehlers and wife, Rev W J Smith and wife, Miss L Manross, J Dodd and wife, R S Stearns, W A Whitney, J T Waterhouse and wife, J Gertz, Mrs Marcus and 3 children, A Brown, W W Reynolds and wife, A R Alexander, Mrs W Farrell, W Walsh, T Walsh, W C Crooks, H D Roberts, W F Anglen, A Helmbold, W Berwick, Thos Treavny and wife, J F Towle, Geo Carroll, R J Green, H W Harris, Adam Renwick, E C Winston, M A Blair, T Bogle, Jas Walsh, Thos O'Brien, 8 Chinese.

From Liverpool per Oberon Sept 6th.—Clarence Godfrey.

For Sydney per Zealandia Sept 4th.—Ah Kum, Ah Nood.

From San Francisco per J A Falkinburg Sept 1st.—W C Ashley, Mr and Mrs Robt Moore, E Perry, W B Morton, Chas E Coe, Fred Booth.

For San Francisco per Rosario, Sept 8—William Thompson, F S Virgil, J Coleman.

From Fanning's Island, per Jennie Walker, Sept 12: George Bicknell and wife, Wm. Gregg.

For San Francisco, per D. C. Murray, Sept 13: Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Colburn and 3 children, Miss Barkel, Wm. Lawler, W. S. Jameson. B. Mason, W. D. Curtis, C. C. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Allardyce and 6 children, H. M'Donald, M. Schroeder.

For San Francisco, per Discovery, Sept 14: Miss Annie Halstead, Miss L. Allison, Miss F. L. Burke, Mrs. J. M. Oat, jun., Mrs. L. Potter and child.

For Fanning's Island, per Jennie Walker, Sept 19—R M'Lean.

For San Francisco, per W. H. Meyer, Sept 20—George Ross, H Ridgeway.

For San Francisco, per Claus Spreckels, Sept 22—Mrs J Wilcock.

From Bremen, per Iolani, Sept 20—Wilhelmina Bornemann, Johanna Knocke, Hein Kuhlmann.

For San Francisco, per Australia, Sept. 26.—Cabin: M P Jones, M L Hallenbeck, Dr. J Mott Smith, Mrs. A T Atkinson, Mrs J A Hopper & daughter, J W Girvin, wife and child, J G Spencer, wife, infant and nurse, Dr. J Wight, wife and daughter, Miss E Harris. Miss Pauline Fyfe, Miss Julia Judd, Miss May Richardson, Miss C A Carter, Mrs Jewell Howard, O G Rose, Dr. A Kennedy, R C Goodwin, M Cohen, E Harris, H W Auld, Jas R Holt. Steerage: C Gertz, Senr, G Lauxman, H Bradley, J Fisherty, J Andrez, Antone Silva, J Brash, Geo F Wells, J C Ranesdell, J F Pickering, Geo Y Stevens, J Finnerty and wife, A Efferton, F Hall, Ralph Wray, W J Elleford, J Berckley, and 20 Chinese.

From Sydney, per Australia, Sept 26—Mr & Mrs F Sinclair, Mr E N Marks, Charles James, H Chamberlain, C T Akana; 66 in transit for San Francisco.

From San Francisco, per Sadie F. Caller, Sept 27—W Lane, N O Murphy, J T Perryman, S Chamberlain, D A Ferguson, Mrs Colby, G Brown, C R Christie, F W Coucher, R A Balser, J H Miller, O P Hoopie, W Harrington.

MEMORANDA.

Report of P. M. S. S. City of Sydney. H. C. Dearborn, Commander.—Left Sydney Aug. 11th, at 3:34 P. M., and arrived at Auckland Aug. 15th, at 10:56 P. M.; left at 4:50 P. M. on the 16th, and arrived at Honolulu Aug. 28th, at 9:10 P. M. Fine weather during voyage.

Report of R. M. S. Zealandia, Henry Chevalier, Commander.—August 28th, 2:17 P.M. left the wharf at San Francisco, discharged pilot at 3:39 P.M., high and variable winds with fine weather experienced throughout the passage. Sighted Oahu 4th Sept. 6 A.M., stopped for Honolulu pilot 4 P.M., thus accomplishing the voyage from pilot to pilot in 6 days 18 hours and 31 minutes. On Sept. 2nd, 4:45 A.M. passed close to a fore and aft schooner standing to the Northward. the morning was very dark and the schooner showed no side lights.

Report of H B M S Gannet, Bourke Commander—Sailed from Esquimault B. C. Aug 15th, weather pleasant and so continued to port. Passed the U. S. S Lackawanna about 400 miles to the westward of S F. Arrived off the Islands Aug. 31st, and anchored in Honolulu harbor the same date. All well.

DEATHS.

BOLSTER.—In this city, Sunday, Sept. 4th, 1881, ELIZA JANE, wife of Alex. Bolster, aged 45 years, leaving a husband and ten children to mourn their loss.

[The deceased first came to Honolulu with her husband and child in 1855. At that time both were connected with the Bethel Church. After residing here for some eight years, they returned to Sydney, where they resided until within a few months. Mrs. Bolster was the mother of a large family of thirteen children, ten of whom are still living. As a Christian mother, in all the relations of life she was most exemplary and devoted. Her death was most severely felt by her husband and children, and by all others to whom she was known. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."‖

LACK.—In this city, on the 16th inst., after a lingering illness, MR. THOMAS LACK, aged 47 years and 9 months. Deceased was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had resided in Honolulu since 1856. Brooklyn, N. Y. and Birmingham England papers, please copy.

BURROWS.—In this city, on Thursday. September 15th, SAMUEL DAVID BURROWS, Builder and Contractor, aged 41 years.

AUSTIN.—At Onomea, Hawaii, Sept. 20th, 1881, BENJAMIN HALE AUSTIN, son of Hon. Stafford L. and Carrie H. Austin, aged 18 years and 4 months. Of vigorous understanding, warm heart, and by virtue of his agreeable temper and pleasant manners, his departure has left a blank alike in field and home, and saddened the hearts of all who knew him. His grave is with us on one of the Onomea hills, and his memory is sacred and abiding in all our hearts.

ROBINSON.—At Ponape, Micronesia, February 15, 1881, Mr. G. ROBINSON. an old resident, and for many years a pilot for the winward harbors. He landed on the Island about 1852. He has been a kindly-disposed man, and a friend of many a homeless sailor.

OAHU COLLEGE.—"The Endowment! How we long to see it filled up. The Trustees did the wise thing. Would I had $20,000 to invest in the service."

Thus writes one residing in Kohala, who has already given $1000 to the endowment. We are glad to have his endorsement of the action of the Trustees. Their Report, which we published in our last issue, was not a hastily and loosely worded document. It was under consideration for several weeks, and frequently discussed in meetings of the Board. The present wants and future usefulness of the college were carefully reviewed and considered. They felt that something must be done and then carefully planned to put up such buildings as the necessities of the Institution demand. At present the Trustees ask for funds to put up buildings, and the endowment must follow. We are not without hints that before the close of the year some generous donations will be forthcoming. If possible it is hoped new Buildings will be erected, during the Spring and Summer of 1882.

DONATIONS FOR ENDOWMENT FUND. OAHU COLLEGE.

Hattie Hempstead	$ 1 00
Wm. Charles Achi	1 00
Anna Kinney	1 00
E. A. Jones	5 00
W. D. Alexander, jun.	5 00
Walter Frear	1 00
W. J. Forbes	1 00
E. D. Baldwin	5 00
C. H. Alexander	1 00
Julia Alexander	1 00
Henry K. Hyde	1 00
Mrs. Sarah Gilman	5 00
Arthur C. Alexander	1 00
Arthur C. Turton	1 00
Frank M'Intyre	1 00
W. A. Kinney	5 00
C. L. Carter	5 00
Rev. L. Smith	100 00
A Friend	2 00
Mrs. C. H. Jones	100 00
Miss E. D. Bishop	1 00
Miss L. T. Wetmore	1 00
W. R. Castle	250 00
S. Roth	25 00
Mrs. H. Dimond	100 00
Miss M. A. Chamberlain	5 00
Mrs. Martens	50 00
Maria Forbes	1 00
W. Chamberlain	100 00
Rev. E. Bond	1000 00
A. H. Smith	100 00
Kekauliki	10 00
A. Fornander	25 00
D. H. and E. G. Hitchcock	50 00
C. H. Atherton	1 00
Thomas Campbell	100 00
Mrs. C. H. Wetmore	25 00
J. B. Atherton (scholarship)	500 00
Dillingham (scholarship)	500 00

DONATIONS FOR BUILDING FUND OF OAHU COLLEGE.

Est. of W. F. Damon	1000 00
A. F. Judd	100 00
C. R. Bishop	5000 00
Claus Spreckles	1000 00
C. M. Cooke	500 00
Mrs. J. M. Cooke	500 00
R. Lewers	250 00

DONATIONS FOR NEW HALL OF Y. M. C. A.

P. C. Jones	$1000 00
J. B. Atherton	250 00
C. M. Cooke	250 00
W. W. Hall	200 00
A. F. Cooke	100 00
C. W. Grey	100 00
A. Aldridge	100 00
Rev. S. C. Damon	100 00
E. C. Damon	50 00
T. G. Thrum	50 00
A. F. Judd	50 00
Mrs. M. S. Rice	50 00
Rev. S. E. Pishop	25 00
T. J. Lowrey	25 00
E. Dempsie	25 00
Rev. C. M. Hyde	25 00
J. S. Emerson	20 00
Wm. Clark	10 00
F. W. Damon	10 00
C. T. Dillingham	10 00
George Eckley	10 00
E. W. Peterson	10 00
Frank Eckley	10 00
H. W. Dow	10 00
W. A. Bowen	10 00
F. B. Oat	10 00
G. C. Lees	10 00
W. A. Hopper	10 00
J. T. Waterhouse, sen.	2000 00
H. Dimond	500 00
R. Lewers	500 00
G. P. Castle	25 00
E. Dunscombe	25 00

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them."

While Mr. Moody was laboring in San Francisco, during last winter, he was enabled to raise $80 000 to pay off a debt on the Y. M. C. A. Building. This princely contribution of funds saved the Association from bankruptcy, and placed it upon a firm foundation. This result was the natural fruit of a genuine revival. Church debts were also diminished and cleared off. The other benevolent enterprises of the Coast were signally benefitted.

We hope similar results will follow the recent awakening in Honolulu, and on the Islands at large. There are now several most worthy and noble enterprises, demanding the generous contributions of the benevolent of our Island community. The following may be specified:

1. New Hall for Y. M. C. A.
2. Chinese Church debt, of about $3,000.
3. Oahu College, needs new buildings and endowment.

These are what we style noble enterprises and worthy of the support of all seeking the highest welfare of our Island community. They are such enterprises as all right minded christian men and women may well esteem it a *privilege* to aid. We believe in giving for good purposes, as a means of grace! It is just as much a christian's duty to give for good objects as it is to pray, to exhort, to testify! Our Saviour well said, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

This whole subject of christian benevolences needs to be thoroughly discussed and thoughtfully pondered. The widow's two mites out weighed the most princely contributions of the rich! The clerk on a small salary who gives $5 00 or $10.00 is a far more generous donor, than a rich man, with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 hundred thousand dollars, who gives, a $1000, or $2000. "By their fruits ye shall know them.

Every man must be his own judge in matters of this nature. It is very easy to misjudge, both the poor and the rich in regard to the amounts which they contribute, but that christian men and women should be generous, kind and benevolent is very certain and quite settled.

Bible Readings. — A note-worthy and commendable feature of the Revival meetings which have been held during the past weeks, has been the attention given to the Bible—both the old and the new testaments. The Bible has been the foundation of Mr. Hallenbeck's addresses. With him, it has been, "Thus saith the Lord."

The Rev. W. J. Smith, Pastor of the Presbyterian Tabernacle Church, of San Francisco, who is now visiting the Islands, has given a series of "Bible Readings," at the Lyceum and Fort Street Church, which have attracted much attention. It is a style of preaching somewhat new in this community, and it commends itself to every lover of the word of God. Mr. Smith, selecting some topic, as for example, "Consecration," "Blood," "Confessing Christ," proceeds to illustrate and unfold the truth by opening to parts of both the old and new Testaments He requests the audience to bring their Bibles with them, and also pencil and paper, to note down the references. In this manner the hearer's attention becomes closely rivetted, and the reading is followed with rapt interest. He will often introduce some apt anecdote or illustrative incident, which serves to clinch the truth set forth.

We shall be much mistaken if this style of preaching is not productive of much good. The hearer is made to honor the Bible and believe the truth therein revealed. This is, in many respects, the Moody-style of preaching which is accomplishing so much good in both the old and new World. We are glad the style has been introduced into these "Isles of the Sea." We are thoroughly convinced that many preachers waste their strength and throw away their power in pulpit, by endeavoring to preach about the "evidences" of the Christian religion or the Bible, whereas, they should take for granted the existence of God, the Bible as a Divine Revelation, and Jesus Christ as a Divine Teacher come from Heaven to Earth. Let the preacher plant himself on these two two fundamental truths, viz: "Man a lost sinner," and "Jesus Christ, an Almighty Saviour." These grand Bible truths are such as have been prominently held up and pressed home upon the minds of all during the recent awakening.

Oahu College opens with 120 Pupils.— This Institution commences the year, with a larger number of pupils, than were ever before there gathered at one time This speaks well for the reputation of the college. It also indicates, that the Trustees were not too hasty in laying their plans for new Buildings and an endowment.

There is a loud call for additional teacher or teachers. If the Trustees felt that the funds of the Institution would allow, they would immediately employ one or more. The present corps is working nobly and satisfactorily, but they are obliged to work too hard. They are compelled to spend too many hours in their recitation rooms. If the public will furnish the funds, the Trustees will take immediate action Messrs. Frear, Jones, Hartwell, and others, did not present the necessities of the college in too vivid colors, at the late Anniversary. Read over what they uttered and act accordingly.

Items from a Letter of Rev. Dr. Gulick.

The following paragraphs, copied from a letter received from Dr. Gulick, received recently, indicate that he still retains a lively interest in our Island community:

"I have written these pages (dated May 29) at Kanazawa, one of the out-of-the-way corners of Japan, on the N. coast of Nippon, where the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Winn, of the Presbyterian Board, have worked alone for two years, and where they have already gathered a thrifty church of 20 and more members. Christianity has not lost its vitality, our infidel opposers to the contrary.

"I have just looked over Mr. Dole's article on the Hawaiian Islands, in Johnson's Cyclopedia. It seems to me remarkably good and fair—an exception to most cyclopadic articles on the Hawaiian Islands.

"I have sent to London for Judge Fornander's Second Volume on Polynesia, and expect much pleasure and profit. It will cover a field untouched in English literature, and he ought to give us much light on the early history of the Hawaiian people, even if we hesitate about accepting his interesting pre-historic suggestions. The theory that the Polynesians are at least in part Indo-European, is not so preposterous as at first it might seem to be, though the full demonstration has yet to be made out. It is a fact long known from the studies of Marsden and Crawford, that the Malay language itself was much influenced by the Sanskrit and Arabic. Mr. Fornander goes a step further—denies that the Polynesian is primarily Malay, and there finds the origin of the Sanskrit element in it, to be due to a pre-Sanskrit departure from the Aryan stock. It will be interesting to know what the final verdict of scholars is upon this subject."

"When King Kalakaua passed through Kobe, a few weeks ago, he kindly called on my mother. Having spent the day in Osaka, he returned by rail about 10 o'clock in the evening. My brother John being ill, the Rev. Mr. Atkinson met His Majesty and Messrs. Judd and Armstrong at the railroad station. Much to the surprise of the Kobe Governor, who was in waiting to conduct the King to a municipal reception; he excused himself for an hour or so, that he might call on one of the missionaries who brought Christianity and Civilization to the Hawaiian Islands—an act that produced a deep impression on the Japanese. The Mission House was decorated with paper lanterns, *a la Japanese*, and an illuminated "Aloha" over the entrance gave the welcome. Mother, now eighty-three years old, did her best to be youthful. Little menentoes of the Island world were on exhibition, among which were a tortoise-shell comb given to mother by Kaahumanu. Among others presented to the King was Mr Iwainura, who visited Honolulu with my brother, in 1874, and who witnessed the coronation of His Majesty. After a pleasant call of thirty or forty minutes, the King bade good bye to each member of the circle, bowed to the girls of the Seminary who were in attendance, and as he passed out, shook hands with the little boy and girl who acted the part of sentinels at the door, in a way that quite won their hearts.

"Major Judd kindly gave my mother a copy of his mother's recently published book, in which we have all been much interested. It brings to mind scenes in the early days of Hawaii, which contrast strongly with such a call as this from the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and with the reception given him at the Church in Yokohama a few days before, which have had such a happy effect on the Japanese rulers and people. I should not wonder if this visit to Japan should prove to be one of the most useful points of King Kalakaua's extended tour.

Places of Worship.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon, Chaplain, King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching at 11 A. M. Seats free. Sabbath School before the morning service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

FORT STREET CHURCH — Corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kaumakapili. District meetings in various chapels at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev. Father Hermann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sabbath school at 9½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kawaiahao. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D.; Clergy, Rev. Mr. Blackburne, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. English services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M., Sunday School at the Clergy House at 10 A. M.

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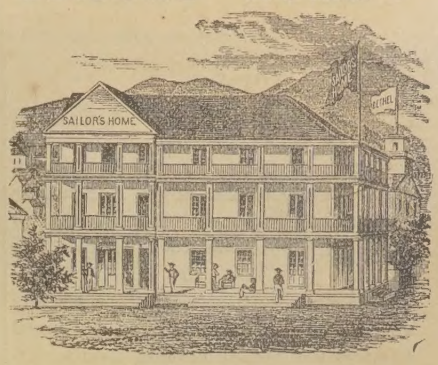

ED. DUNSCOMBE,
Honolulu, January 1, 1875. *Manager.*

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Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

THIS PAGE IS

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. meets the third Thursday of every month, at the Lyceum, for business and discussion. All interested in Y. M. C. A. work are cordially invited to attend.

Young men and especially those recently arrived in the city, are affectionately urged to attend the Sunday evening prayer-meeting, in the vestry of Fort St. Church, at 6:45 P. M.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE Y. M. C. A.

President, Henry Waterhouse; Vice President, Thos G. Thrum; Secretary, E. Dempsie; Treasurer, C. T. Dillingham.

Reading Room Committee—A. L. Smith, E. Dunscombe, J. A. Magoon.

Editor—Thos. G Thrum, Editor of the 8th page of *The Friend* for this quarter.

Chinese Mission Committee—Rev. S. C. Damon, L. McCully, G. B. Bishop, Rev. C. M. Hyde.

Entertainment Committee—W. W. Hall, A. F. Judd, T. R. Walker, E. Dempsie.

Employment Committee—P. C. Jones, J. B. Atherton, B. F. Dillingnam.

Committee to Visit the Hospital and Prison.—E. C. Damon, S. B. Dole, Rev. A. O. Forbes, Rev. C. M. Hyde, G. C. Lees, H. M. Dow.

Committee of Early Meeting at Fort-street Church—Dr. J. M. Whitney, Amasa Pratt, T. J. Lowry, Rev. S. E. Bishop.

Invitation Committee—W. R. Castle, W. O. Smith, J. D. Tucker, J. A. Cone.

Committee to Visit Shipping and Hotels—A. F. Cooke, John M. Oat, W. A Kinney, J. Shaw, O. B. Thatcher.

Young Men Coming to Honolulu

Are Invited to the Meetings and Fellowship of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Members of the Association will be glad to show kindness to STRANGERS, to introduce them to the fellowship of Christian Churches, to appropriate Christian work, and to Business Companions.

☞The Employment Committee of the Association would feel obliged if Planters, Merchants or others desiring employees would notify them of their needs, as there are frequently applications by worthy men for various positions, which it would be a mutual benefit to assist

☞ The last regular monthly meeting was held at the Lyceum on the 15th ult., and was very well attended, and in view of the amount of work to be reported, the proposed monthly practical talk on "Terrestrial Chonchology" by Mr. J. S. Emerson, was deferred. The various Committees made their customary reports, and Chink Chack, the Chinese Colportuer of the Association, made a few remarks relative to his labors in different parts of this Island. The change of time of Sunday meetings was settled upon, for the present, for half-past three o'clock at the Lyceum instead of a quarter to seven at the vestry of Fort St. Church as heretofore. Remarks were made by Rev. J. A. Cruzan and others, upon the need of more aggressive work on the part of the Association and the necessity of a building devoted to the various departments of Y. M. C. A. work, and in a central part of the city. With but little discussion thereon a subscription list was started with Mr. P. C. Jones' offer of $500, if any or two others would subscribe a like amount, resulting in a short space of time of securing $2.170. A Committee consisting of J. B. Atherton, C. M. Cooke and E. Dempsie, were appointed to secure further subscriptions, and Dr. C. M. Hyde, P. C. Jones and A. F. Judd were appointed a Committee to consider upon plans of building and locality, and procuring a charter. These Committees have met to consider the most advisable method of action, and have met with much encouragement, the time seeming fully opportune for immediately pushing the matter to its completion.

On Sunday afternoon, the 25th ult., Rev. W. J. Smith gave a lecture at the Lyceum on "The Young's Mission" which we summarize elsewhere, that was full of interest and suggestions and permanent growth of the Association for a power against evil in these islands. Toward its close a number of persons increased their former subscriptions, and others have since done likewise, so that up to the time of going to press the building fund has reached the sum of $6,000.

☞ The Y. M. C. A. of Honolulu, as also the city itself has been placed under lasting obligations to the Rev. W. J. Smith, of the Tabernacle Church, San Francisco, for his very excellent lecture on the 25th ult., at the Lyceum, the subject of which was "The Young Man's Mission, wherein the speaker illustrated in a plain, forcible manner the bearing of Y. M. C. Association work on the future of this country, and its influence on young men and the Church, for it was a notable fact that God has honored it in all parts of the world ever since its founder, Geo. Williams, established it in London thirty years ago. Sabbath Schools are spoken of as nurseries of the Church, but these associations are training schools. Attention was called to the proposed building of the Association which must be fitted up with comfort and attractiveness to counteract the temptations of saloons, and everything done in our power to elevate the social nature of young men.

The many advantages of Y. M. C. A. work were forcibly illustrated in its unofficial, undenominational and opportune nature in a manner that carried conviction with it, as also the various classes to be reached and the methods employed.

We wish we had space to give more than the bare outline of this excellent address, which was listened to with great interest by a packed audience. Toward its close, in response to an appeal, a large number stood up to testify their willingness to enter into this grand work, and help make it the power for good in this part of the Master's vineyard which it was our privilege to do.

During the coming month Mr. Smith will give one or two addresses of a similar nature, which we feel confident will be looked for with eager interest by a large number of our people.

☞ We are passing through a precious season of revival work that has had no equal in the annals of the foreign church on these islands. And it is an evidence of the presence of the Holy Spirit's power to find that it is extending among the natives also. Nor is the awakening confined to our metropolis but seems to be extending to the other islands, for on all sides, so to speak, do we learn of the glad tidings of joy that is being proclaimed. The labors of Mr. M. L. Hallenbeck, the Evangelist, have been peculiarly blessed and many people of Honolulu will have cause to remember him in his earnest work for the salvation of souls. We consider that our people are particularly fortunate in the advent among us just at this time of Rev. J. A. Cruzan, for the pastorate of Fort Street Church, and Rev. W. J. Smith, on a visit from San Francisco; for these earnest workers seem to be eminently qualified to "clench the words" that have been spoken. The meetings have been very fully attended throughout and the interest has increased perceptibly as Mr. Hallenbeck's time of departure drew near, both in the Fort Street and Kawaiahao services which were held nightly. We trust the glorious season will continue, since professing christians have become warmed to the work and their faith strenthened in witnessing Christ's "power to save" in answer to prayer.

☞ The informal reception of Mr. M. L. Hallenbeck at Judge McCully's on Saturday, the 24th ult., was one of those happy incidents in life that carries lasting impressions. And if the recipient of the honor had any doubt previously of the high estimation in which he was held by the people of Honolulu, with whom he has labored so earnestly and faithfully to lead to the Savior during the past few weeks, the doubt has certainly been dispelled, and we feel that the parting was one of mutual regret. The pressing invitation of a Committee of Hawaiians for him to remain a month longer, was another touching event that has helped to draw yet closer the bonds of aloha, and will result, we trust, in his return next summer.